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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows. This listing of claims replaces all prior versions.

- 1. (Currently amended) A method for detecting non A G hopatitis hepatitis Y virus in a sample negative for hepatitis C Virus (HCV), comprising:
- a) contacting said sample with monoclonal antibody HCV.OT 1F under conditions whereby an antigen/antibody complex can form; and
- b) then detecting formation of an antigen/antibody complex, thereby detecting hepatitis Y virus in the sample, the presence or absence of immunoreactivity between the monoclonal antibody and the sample, wherein the presence of immunoreactivity indicates the presence of non-A G hepatitis virus.
- 2. (Currently amended). An immortalized human hepatocyte cell-line deposited at the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC) under accession number 98121503 The method of claim 1, wherein said sample is contacted with a monoclonal antibody having the same immunoreactivity as monoclonal antibody HCV.OT 1F.
 - 3. (Canceled).
- 4. (Currently amended) An isolated hepatitis <u>yY</u> virus genome comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes to a nucleie acid of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or to the complement thereof.
- 5. (Currently amended) An isolated nucleic acid-sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes to a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

a) SEQ ID NO: 1;

b) or the complement thereof of SEQ ID NO:1;

- c) and the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and
- d) or the complement thereof of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 6. (Currently amended) An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence or fragment thereof wherein said amino acid sequence is encoded by a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes to a nucleic acid having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the complement thereof and the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or the complement thereof the nucleotide sequence of claim 5.
- 7. (Currently amended) An antibody reactive with a the polypeptide according to of claim 6-or a functional fragment thereof.
- 8. (Currently amended) A method-for the detection of detecting hepatitis Y virus in a sample, comprising: the steps of isolating nucleic acid from said sample,
- a) contacting the nucleic-acidsample with athe nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment thereof, and SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof, and detecting the presence or absence of hybridization between the nucleic-acid and the nucleotide sequence, wherein the presence of hybridization indicates the presence of hepatitis Y virusof claim 5 under conditions whereby nucleic acid hybridization can occur; and
 - b) detecting nucleic acid hybridization, thereby detecting hepatitis Y virus in the sample.
 - 9. (Canceled).
- 10. (Currently amended) A method for diagnosing infection with hepatitis Y virus in a subject, comprising:
- a) the steps of providing a sample from a subject suspected of being infected with

 Hepatitis Y virus, contacting thea sample from the subject with a hepatitis Y virus according to

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elaim 5 or athe polypeptide according toof claim 6 under conditions whereby an antigen/antibody complex can form; and

b) then detecting the presence of absence of immunoreactivity between the sample and the virus or the polypeptide, wherein the presence of immunoreactivity indicates formation of an antigen/antibody complex, thereby diagnosing infection of the subject with hepatitis Y virus.

- 11. (Currently amended) A method for diagnosing infection with hepatitis Y virus in a subject, comprising:
- a) the steps of contacting a sample from athe subject-suspected of being infected with Hepatitis Y virus, with anthe antibody-according toof claim 67 under conditions whereby an antigen/antibody complex can form; and
- b) then detecting the presence or absence of immunoreactivity between the monoclonal antibody and the sample, wherein the presence of immunoreactivity indicates the subject is infected formation of an antigen/antibody complex, thereby diagnosing infection of the subject with hepatitis Y virus.
- 12. (Currently amended) A method for growing hepatitis Y virus (HYV), ecomprising infecting cells with HYV and propagating said cells in vitro, wherein the HYV comprises athe nucleotide sequence that hybridizes with a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 or the complement thereof, and SEQ ID NO:2 or the complement thereof claim 5.
- 13. (Currently amended) A-vaccine composition comprising athe polypeptide according toof claim 6 in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 14. (Currently amended) A-vaccine composition comprising athe nucleic acid sequence according toof claim 5 in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

- 15. (Currently amended). A method of diagnosing non A G hepatitis, comprising infecting a cell of claim 2 with an inoculum from a subject suspected of having non A G hepatitis, contacting the cell with monoclonal antibody HCV.OT-1F, and then detecting the presence or absence of immunoreactivity between the monoclonal antibody and the cell, wherein the presence of immunoreactivity indicates the subject has non A G hepatitis A method of detecting both hepatitis C virus and hepatitis Y virus in a sample, comprising:
- a) contacting said sample with monoclonal antibody HCV.OT IF under conditions whereby an antigen/antibody complex can form;
 - b) detecting formation of an antigen/antibody complex of step (a);
- c) contacting the antigen/antibody complex of step (a) with an antibody that specifically binds a hepatitis C virus antigen;
- d) detecting formation of an antigen/antibody complex of step (c);
- e) contacting the antigen/antibody complex of step (a) with an antibody that specifically binds a hepatitis Y virus antigen; and
- f) detecting formation of an antigen/antibody complex of step (e).
 whereby detection of an antigen/antibody complex of step (c) and step (e) detects both hepatitis
 C virus and hepatitis Y virus in the sample.
- 16. (Currently amended). The method according to claim 8, wherein the nucleotide sequence has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof The method of claim 15. wherein said sample is contacted in step (a) with a monoclonal antibody having the same immunoreactivity as monoclonal antibody HCV.OT 1F.
 - 17. (New) A method of detecting hepatitis Y virus in a sample, comprising:
- a) contacting the sample with a primer pair that amplifies the nucleotide sequence of claim 5, under conditions whereby nucleic acid amplification can occur; and
- b) detecting nucleic acid amplification of the nucleotide sequence of claim 5, thereby detecting hepatitis Y virus in the sample.

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- 18. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the primer pair is selected from the group consisting of:
- a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the nucleotide sequence of SEO ID NO:4;
- b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:8; and
- d) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 and the nucleotide sequence of SEO ID NO:10.
- 19. (New) A method of diagnosing hepatitis Y virus infection in a subject. comprising:
- a) contacting a sample from the subject with a primer pair that amplifies the nucleotide sequence of claim 5, under conditions whereby nucleic acid amplification can occur; and
- b) detecting nucleic acid amplification of the nucleotide sequence of claim 5, thereby diagnosing hepatitis Y virus infection in the subject.
- 20. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the primer pair is selected from the group consisting of:
- a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4:
- b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6:
- c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:8; and

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d) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 and the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.